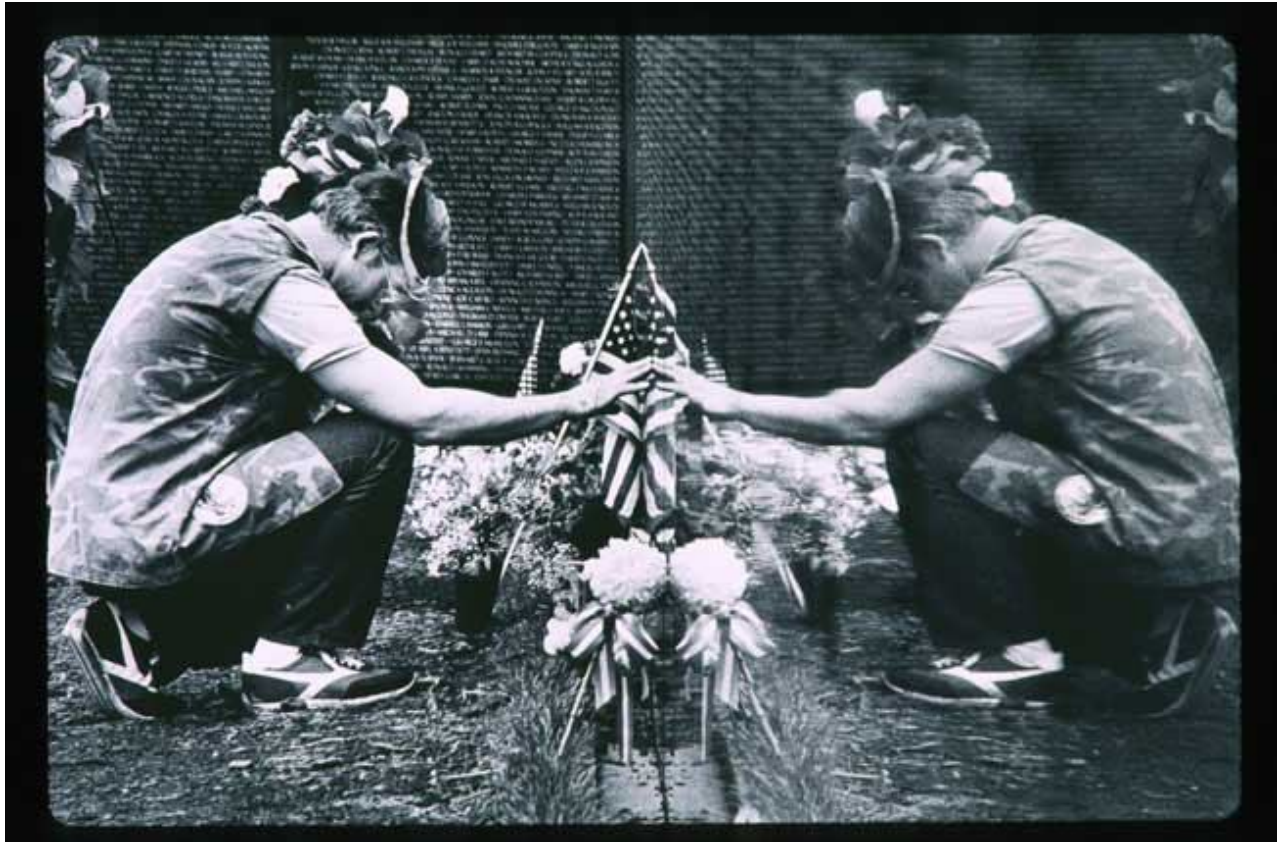
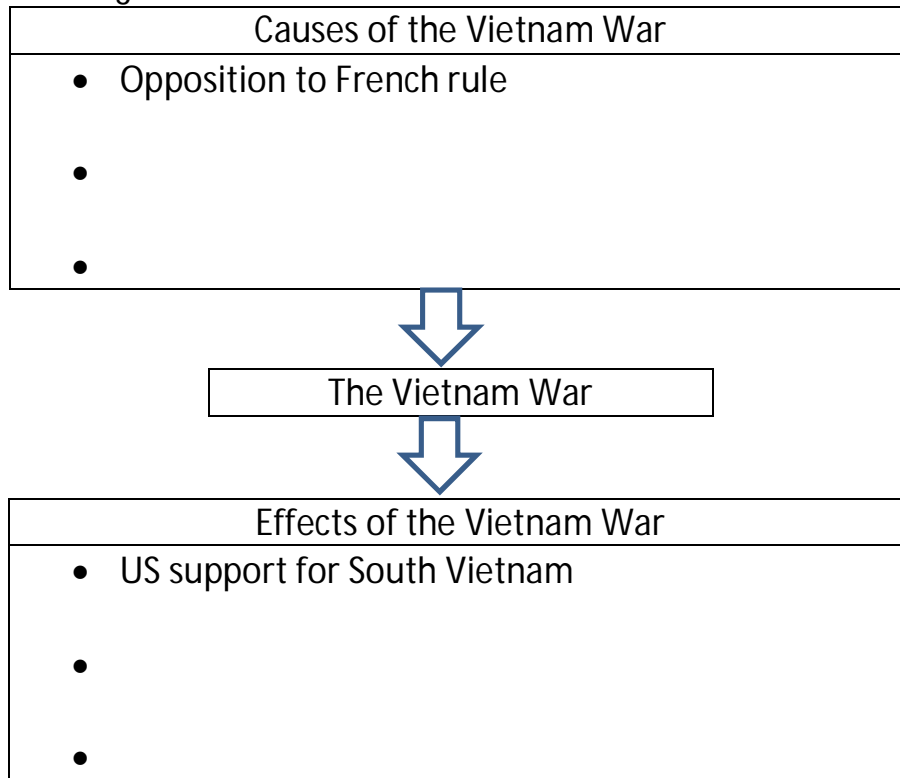


The Vietnam War



Name _____ Per. _____

1. Complete the following chart:



2. Identification:

Ho Chi Minh	
Geneva Conference 1954	
Ngo Dinh Diem	

3.

President Kennedy's Vietnam Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1960 – _____ US military advisors to assist the South in its struggle against the North • 1963 – Sent VP Johnson to Vietnam, increased number of advisors to _____
Ngo Dinh Diem's problems at home	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •

4a. What was Pres. Kennedy's reaction to Diem's poor leadership in South Vietnam?

4b. What happened to Diem?

5. Why was President Johnson determined to defend South Vietnam against the North?

6. Identification

Viet Cong	
Gulf of Tonkin Resolution	
Define: Escalation	
Ho Chi Minh Trail	
Tet Offensive	

Ch. 31-2 – The Brutality of the War

Pp. 878-885

1. Describe the conditions under which American soldiers fought in Vietnam.
2. Identify the effects of the war on Vietnamese civilians.

3. Summarize the impact of the My Lai massacre.

Identification:

Saturation bombing

Napalm

Ch. 31-5 The End of the War

Pp. 891-895

1. What effect did Pres. Johnson's commitment to the war have on his potential to win a second term as president?

2. What was the rationale for the following policies and actions of Pres. Richard Nixon?

Vietnamization

Keeping bombing raids secret:

Invasion of Cambodia

Increased bombing raids in 1972

3. What were the terms of the peace settlement between the US and North Vietnam in 1973?

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*

*

4. What happened to South Vietnam after the US withdrew?

5. Complete the chart below on the legacy of the Vietnam War

	<i>Effects</i>
American casualties & cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dead _____ • Wounded _____ • Cost _____
Cambodia & Laos political situation	
Khmer Rouge in Cambodia led by Pol Pot	
South Vietnamese soldiers, civil servants and other professionals	
Refugees from Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos	
Returning American soldiers	
Vietnam Veterans Memorial	
Draft Registration	



President Lyndon B. Johnson
April 7, 1965

Tonight Americans and Asians are dying for a world where each people may choose its own path to change. This is the principle for which our ancestors fought in the valleys of Pennsylvania. It is the principle for which our sons fight tonight in the jungles of Vietnam. Why must we take this painful road? ... We are there because we have a promise to keep. Since 1954 every American president has offered support to the people of South Vietnam. We have helped to build, and we have helped to defend. Thus, over many years, we have made a national pledge to help South Vietnam defend its independence. And I intend to keep that promise.

To dishonor that pledge, to abandon this small and brave nation to its enemies, and to the terror that must follow, would be an unforgivable wrong. We are also there to strengthen world order. Around the globe from Berlin to Thailand are people whose well being rests in part on the belief that they can count on us if they are attacked. To leave Vietnam to its fate would shake the confidence of all these people in the value of an American commitment and in the value of America's word. The result would be increased unrest and instability, even wide war.

We are also there because there are great stakes in the balance. Let no one think for a minute that retreat from Vietnam would bring an end to the conflict. The battle would be renewed in one country and then another... To withdraw from one battlefield means only to prepare for the next. ...

v.

Robert Kennedy
Mid 1960s

I think that what we are doing in South Vietnam is a mistake. I think the course that we are following is in error. But, I am saying that as a United States Senator and want to have what I say analyzed on that basis. I've always said unless it is clear that it's their war and we are over there to help them that we can't win.

Now they have had corruption and lack of land reform, they failed to put in the democratic procedures that we should have and the democratic processes. ... Unless they change, unless there is a drastic change, the people of South Vietnam are not going to feel the loyalty to them to Saigon — rather to the Viet Cong and feel that it's worth while — they're making the sacrifice — they're making the effort.

First we were making the effort there so that people had their own right to decide their own future and select their own form of government. And it wasn't going to be imposed on them by North Vietnam. We had the support of the people of South Vietnam. I think that's why we were involved in that struggle. That's certainly the way I looked at it when I was in President Kennedy's administration and in President Johnson's...

... Our whole moral position changes it seems to me.

Do we have the right here in the United States to say we are going to kill tens of thousands of people, make millions of people as we have refugees, kill women and children as we have...

Imperialism —————> Conflict

Explain how Imperialism led to the Vietnam Conflict:

1. Explain how the Geneva Conference, which divided Vietnam at 17th parallel, led to the Vietnam War.

2. How/why did the U.S. get involved? _____

3. Domino Theory: _____

4. Gulf of Tonkin Resolution: _____

5. Living Room War: _____

6. Ho Chi Minh Trail: _____

7. Vietnamization: _____

8. Nixon Doctrine: _____

9. Why was it so difficult to defeat such a "backward nation"? _____

10. Napalm & Agent Orange-_____

11. Lessons to be learned from Vietnam War:

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____

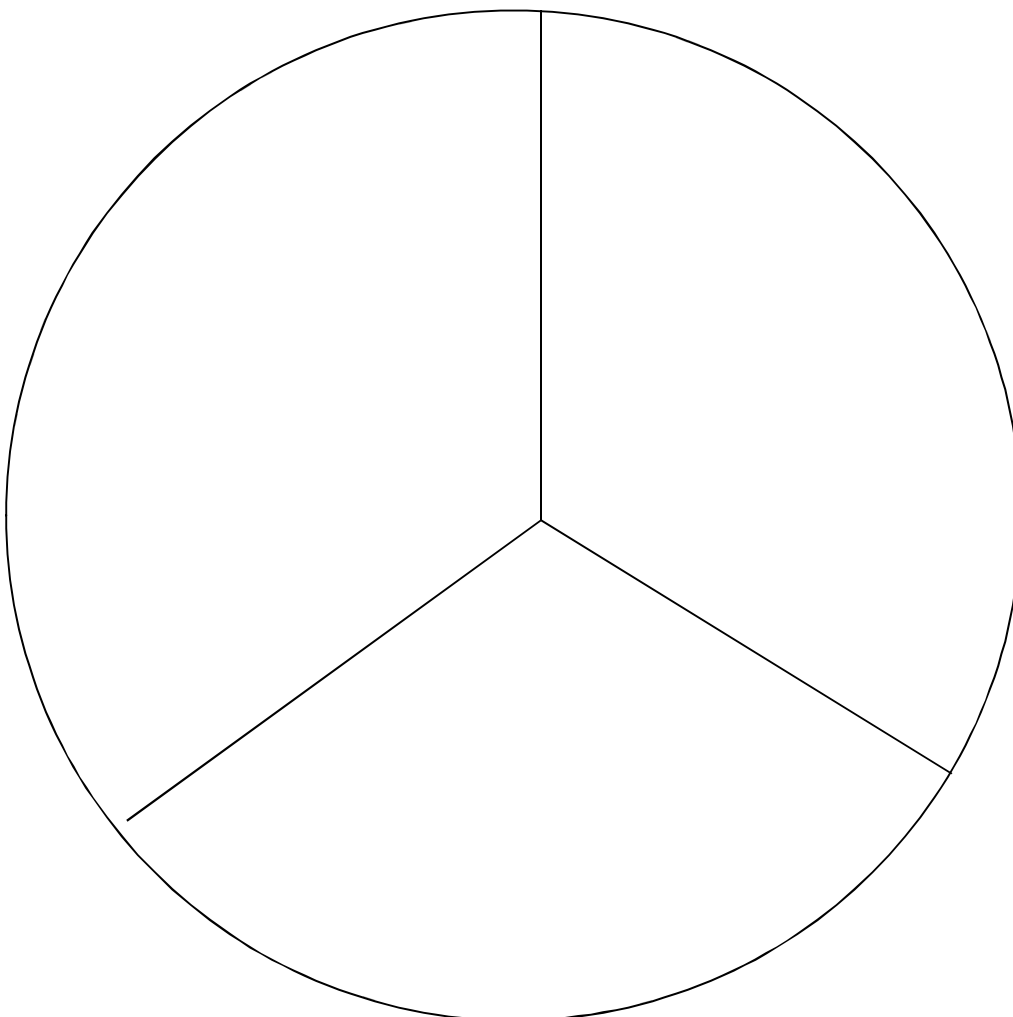
Supreme Court Decisions- New York Times v U.S.:

12. . Complete chart below:

IMPACT OF THE VIETNAM WAR

SOCIAL IMPACT

ECONOMIC IMPACT



POLITICAL IMPACT